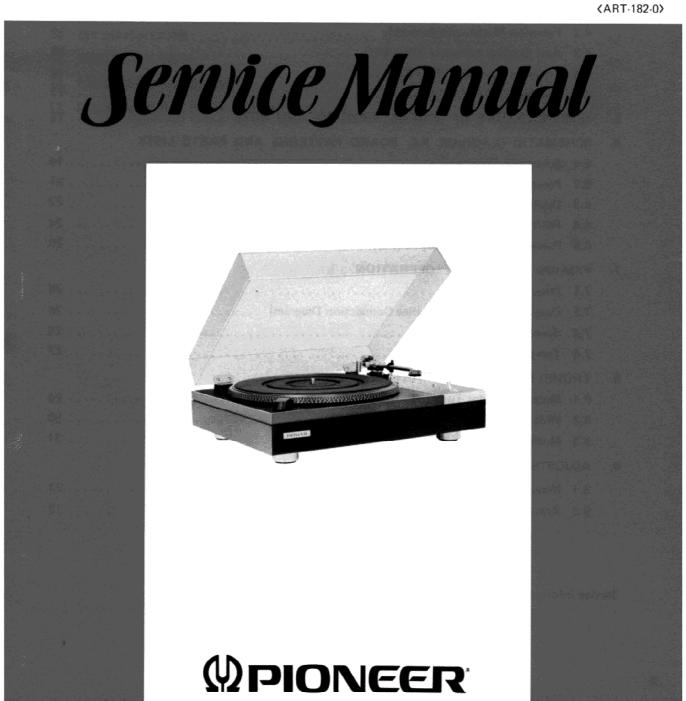
DIRECT DRIVE STEREO TURNTABLE PL-510A



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Service information for PL-510A/KCT, KUT is described through pages 4 to 32

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1. SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor:

DC servo motor

Turntable drive:

Direct drive

Speed:

Two speeds: 33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm

Wow and flutter:

0.03% (WRMS) or less

S/N:

68 dB (DIN-B) or more

Turntable platter:

(with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135)

321mm diam. aluminum alloy

Moment of inertia:

240 kg-cm² (including rubber mat)

TONEARM

Tonearm type:

Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm

Effective arm length:

221mm +3°~-1°

Tracking error: Overhang:

15.5mm

Usable cartridge weight:

4g (min.) ~ 10g (max.)

(For cartridge weighs over 8.5g, attach the sub weight)

SUBFUNCTIONS

Anti-skating force control Plug-in type headshell Oil-damped arm elevator Hinges (Free-adjustable)

Lateral balance weight

Fine speed adjusters

(33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm: using the stroboscope

for turntable speed adjustment).

ACCESSORIES

1 Headshell 1 Overhang gauge EP adaptor 1 1 Screwdriver 1 Sub weight 6 Cartridge mounting screws 2 Cartridge mounting nuts 2 Cartridge mounting washers 1 Operating instructions

MISCELLANEOUS

Power requirements:

AC,120V, 60Hz

Power consumption:

Dimensions:

440(W) x 362(D) x 159(H) mm

 $17-5/16(W) \times 14-1/4(D) \times 6-1/4(H)$ in.

Weight:

8kg, 17lb 10oz

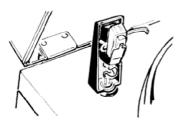
Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.

PANEL FACILITIES 2.

Headshell Stand -

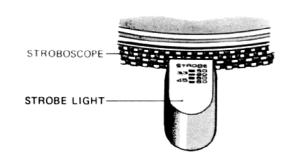
A spare headshell can be stored in this stand. Align the headshell pins with the stand grooves

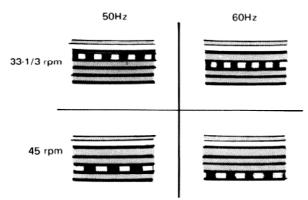
Observe that the headshell length is not greater than the height of the dust cover. This stand can also be used for storing the EP adaptor.

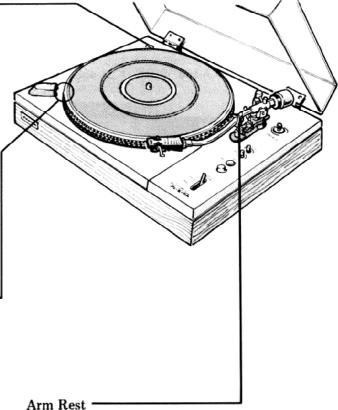


Stroboscope -

Fine adjustments of rotation speed can be performed with the aid of the stroboscope. Adjust the SPEED ADJ. knobs while observing the pattern indicated bellow. If the rotation is fast, the pattern will appear to move toward the left, while movement toward the right indicates slow speed. Correct speed is obtained when the pattern appears to be stationary.







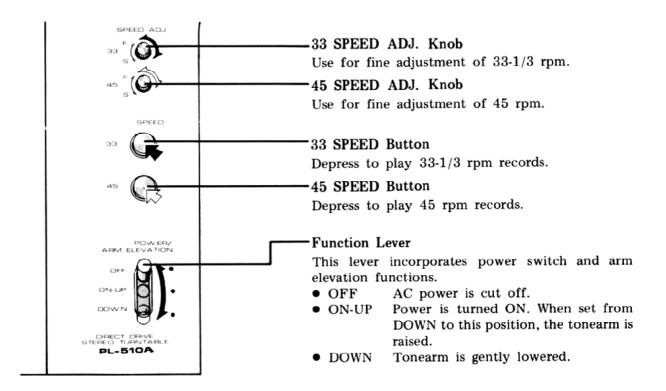
Supports the tonearm when not playing a record. At the end of a playing session, engage the clamp as illustrated below.



EP Adaptor

Place on center shaft when playing 45 rpm EP records.





OPERATION

- 1. Remove stylus cover.
- 2. Set function lever to ON-UP. Strobe lamp lights and platter rotates.
- 3. Depress SPEED button (33 or 45) according to type of record.
- 4. Employ SPEED ADJ. controls and stroboscope to adjust rotating speed (required only once per listening session).
- 5. Disengage arm clamp and gently position the tonearm over the desired portion of the record.
- Set function lever to DOWN. Stylus will be gently lowered onto the record.
- Adjust volume and tone controls of the stereo amplifier as desired.
- 8. At the end of the record, or to interrupt the record, set the function lever to ON-UP. The stylus will be raised from the record.
- 9. Return tonearm to arm rest and engage clamp.

- 10. Set function lever to OFF. Power will be cut off and strobe lamp extinguished.
- 11. It is advisable to replace the stylus cover for protection whenever the turntable is not in use.

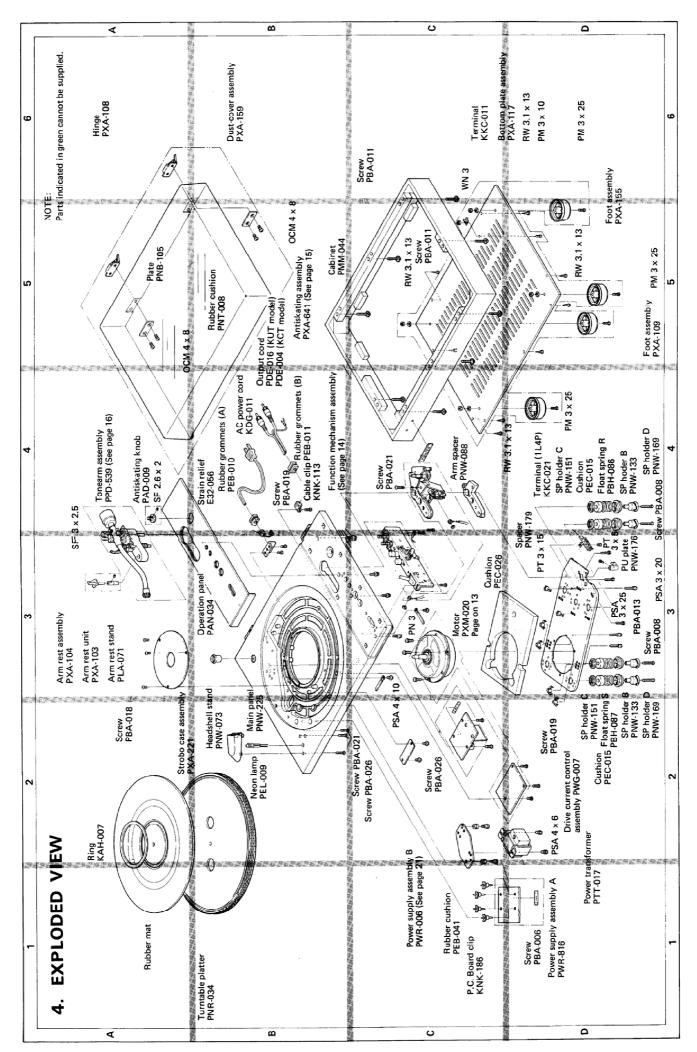
OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- Keep stylus and records clean. Use a stylus brush to clean the stylus and a good quality record cleaner to clean the records each time before and after playing.
- Avoid exerting unnecessary force on the tonearm. When changing headshells, set the tonearm in the arm rest and engage the clamp.
- Take care not to impart vibration to the turntable while a record is playing. Record and stylus can be damaged.
- Avoid placing more than 2 records on the turntable platter while playing records.

TOP VIEW

3.1

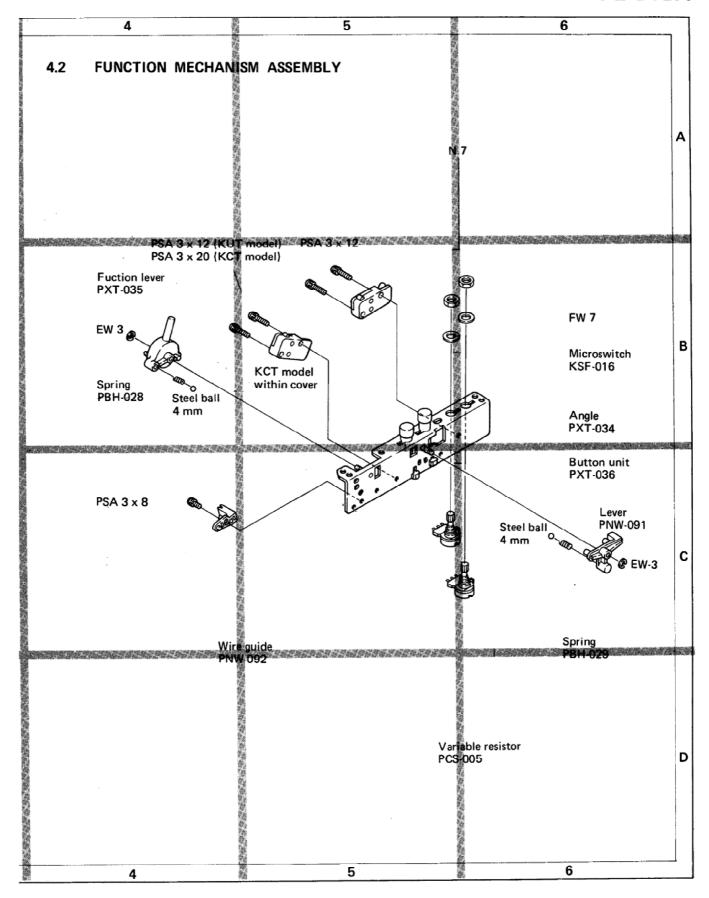
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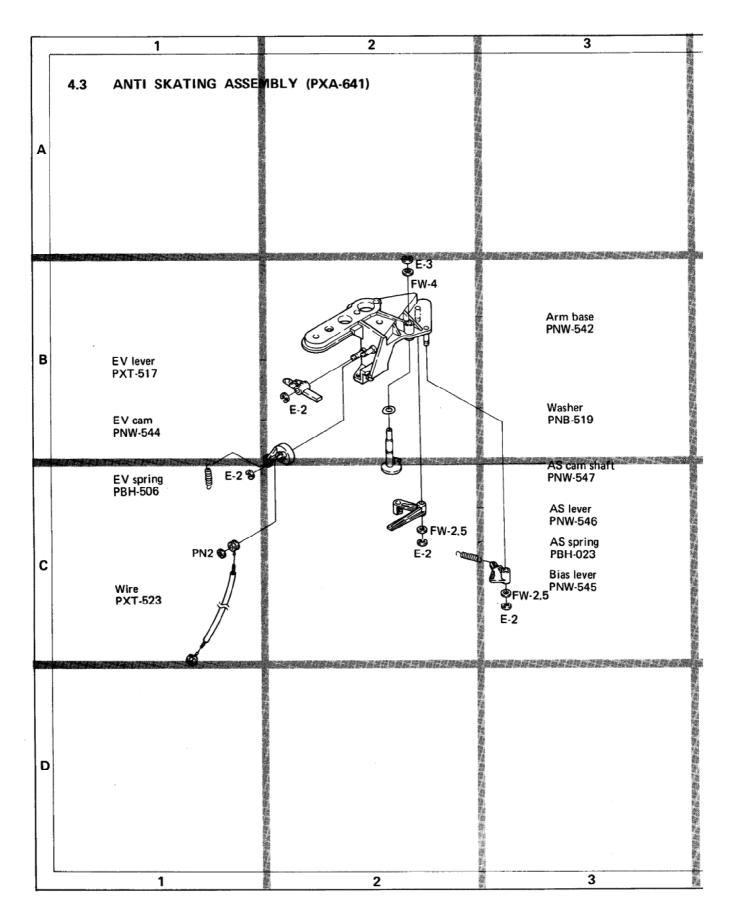


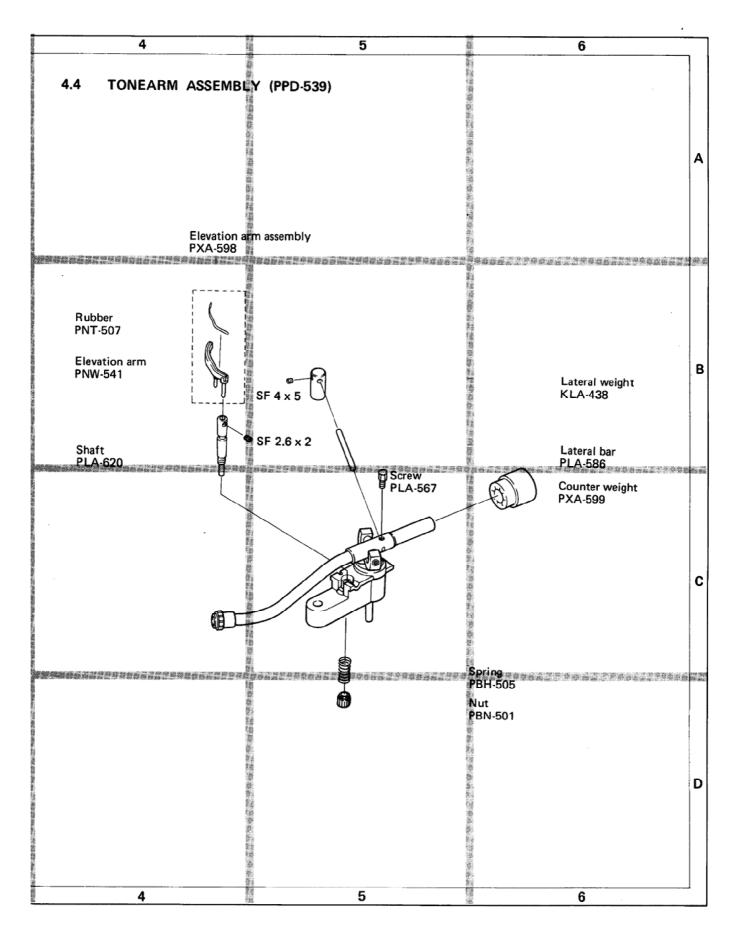
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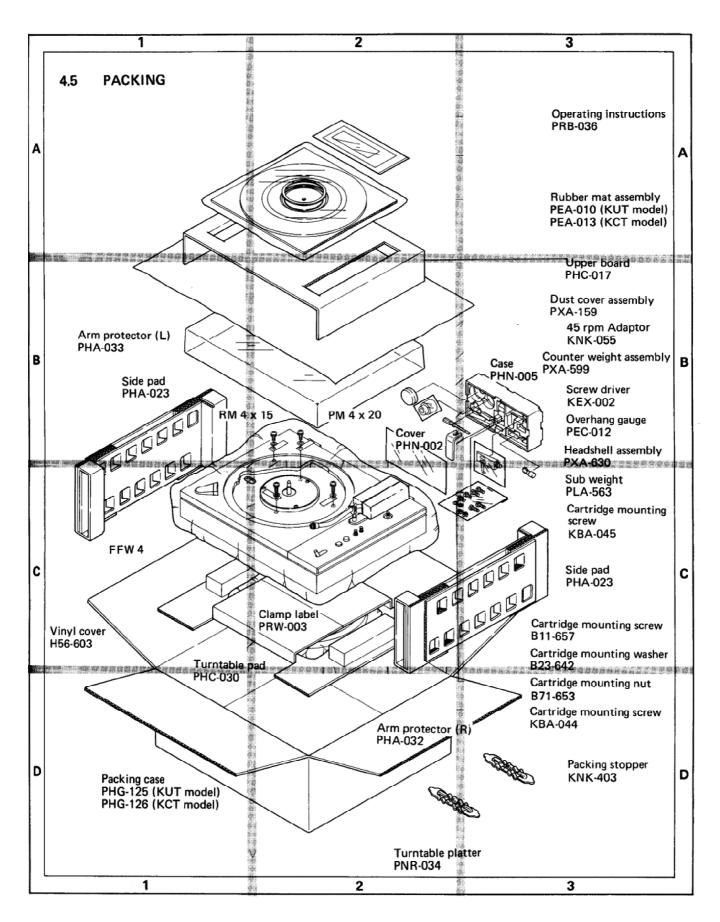
	1	2	3
A	4.1 MOTOR (PXM-020)		en cannot be supplied. PT 2.6 x 6
В			PM 2.6 × 20 PM 2.6 × 30
С	Steel ball (B)		PM 2.6 x 6
	Thrust catch PNW-011 Rubber bush PNT-002		3
	1	2	3

PL-510A









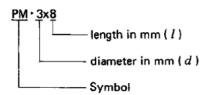
5. NOMENCLATURE OF SCREWS, WASHERS AND NUTS

The following symbols stand for screws, washers and nuts as shown in exploded view.

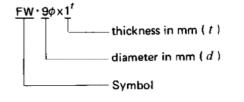
Symbol	Description	Shape
RT	Brazier head tapping screw	
PT	Pan head tapping screw	
PTT	Special screw (A)	(Januarian)
PTBA	Special screw (B)	Ommi,
РОТВА	Special screw (C)	d mm
ост	Oval countersunk head tapping screw	
РМ	Pan head machine screw	
СМ	Countersunk head machine screw	
осм	Oval countersunk head machine screw	
тм	Truss head machine screw	
вм	Binding head machine screw	()
PSA	Pan head screw with spring lock washer	
PSB	Pan head screw with spring lock washer and flat washer	
PSF	Pan head screw with flat washer	

Symbol	Description	Sha	ре
EW	E type washer	C	
FW	Flat washer	0	
sw	Spring lock washer	0	4
N	Nut	0	
wn	Washer faced nut	0	
PN	Push nut	©	4
FFW	Fiber flat washer	0	
sc	Slotted set screw (Cone point)	θ	Ð
SF	Slotted set screw (Flat point)	€	Ξ
HS	Hexagon socket headless set screw	0	
ocw	Oval countersunk head wood screw		
cw	Countersunk head wood screw		THEORET .
RW	Round head wood screw		9000000b
1	, , , ,		

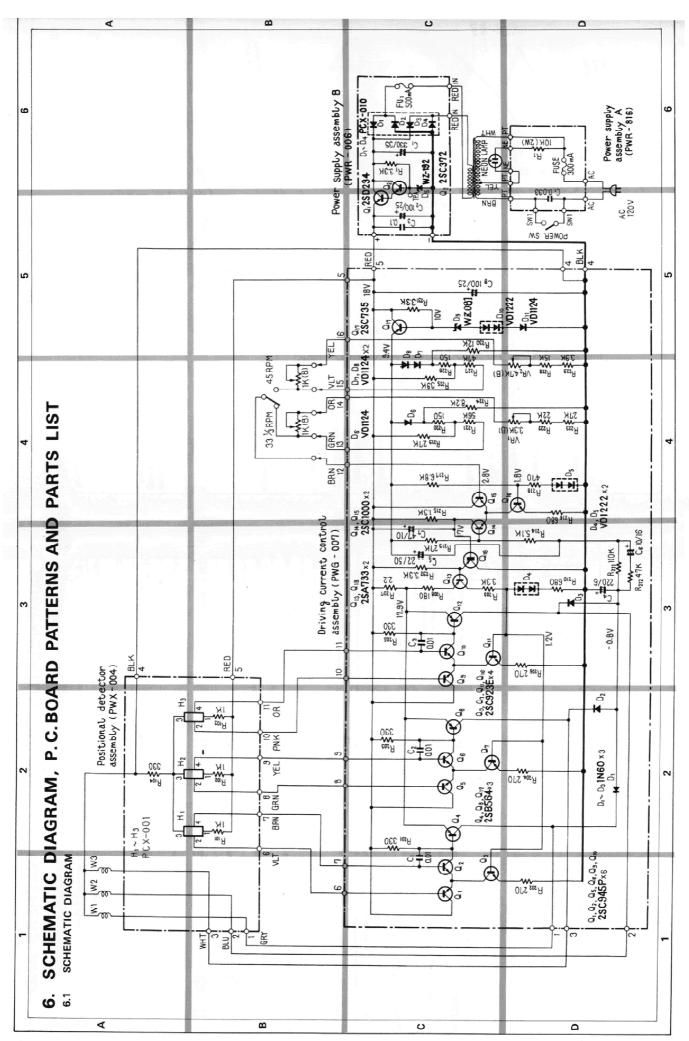
EXAMPLE



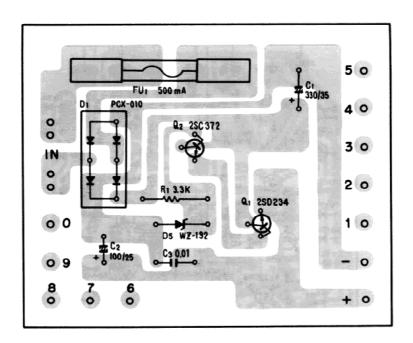








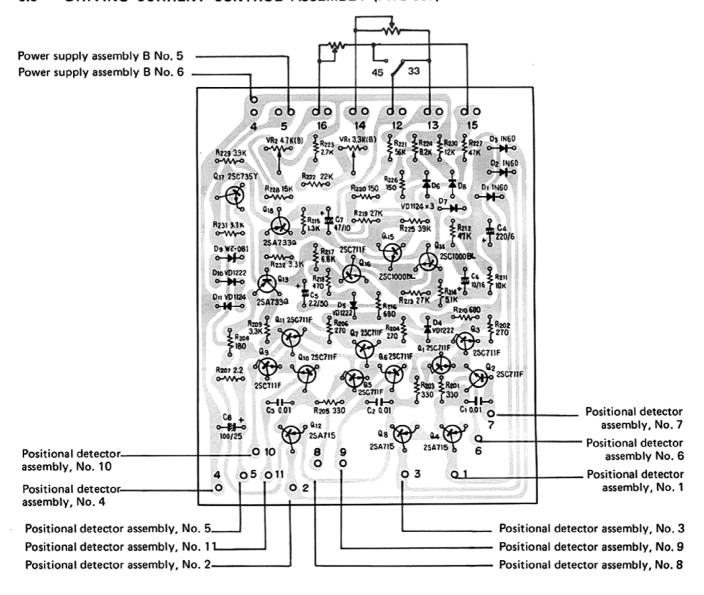
6.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-006)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-006)

Symbol	Des	cription		Part No.
C1	Electrolytic	330	35V	CEA 331P 35
C2	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25
СЗ	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
R1	Carbon film	3,3k		RD%PS 332J
Q1	Transistor			2SD234
Ω2	Transistor			2SC372
D1	Diode			PCX-010
D2	Zener diode			WZ-192
FU	Fuse	500mA		PEK-004
	Fuse clip			K91-006

6.3 DRIVING CURRENT CONTROL ASSEMBLY (PWG-007)



Parts List of Driving Current Control Assembly (PWG-007)

CAPACITORS

Symbol	Symbol Description		Part No.	
C1	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C2	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50
C4	Electrolytic	220	6V	CEA 221P 6
C5	Electrolytic	2.2	50V	CEA 2R2P 50
C6	Electrolytic	10	16V	CEA 100P 16
C7	Electrolytic	47	10V	CEA 470P 10
C8	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25

RESISTORS

Symbol	Des	cription	Part No.
R201	Carbon film	330	RD%VS 331J
R202	Carbon film	270	RD¼VS 271J
R203	Carbon film	330	RD%VS 331J
R204	Carbon film	270	RD%VS 271J
R205	Carbon film	330	RD%VS 331J
R206	Carbon film	270	RD¼VS 271J
R207	Carbon film	2.2	RD%VS 2R2J
R208	Carbon film	180	RD%VS 181J
R209	Carbon film	3.3k	RD%VS 332J
R210	Carbon film	680	RD%VS 681J
R211	Carbon film	10k	RD%VS 103J
R212	Carbon film	47k	RD%VS 473J
R213	Carbon film	27k	RD%VS 273J
R214	Carbon film	5.1k	RD%VS 512J
R215	Carbon film	1.3k	RD%VS 132J
R216	Carbon film	680	RD%VS 681J
R217	Carbon film	6.8k	RD%VS 682J
R218	Carbon film	470	RD%VS 471J
R219	Carbon film	27k	RD%VS 273J
R220	Carbon film	150	RD¼VS 151J
R221	Carbon film	56k	RD%VS 563J
R222	Carbon film	22k	RD%VS 223J
R223	Carbon film	2.7k	RD%VS 272J
R224	Carbon film	8.2k	RD%VS 822J
R225	Carbon film	39k	RD%VS 393J
R226	Carbon film	150	RD%VS 151J
R227	Carbon film	47k	RD%VS 473J
R228	Carbon film	15k	RD%VS 153J
R229	Carbon film	3.9k	RD%VS 392J
R230	Carbon film	12k	RD%VS 123J
R231	Carbon film	3.3k	RD%VS 332J
R232	Carbon film	3.3k	RD%VS 332J
VR1	Semi-fixed	3.3k-B	PCP-001
VR2	Semi-fixed	4.7k-B	PCP-002

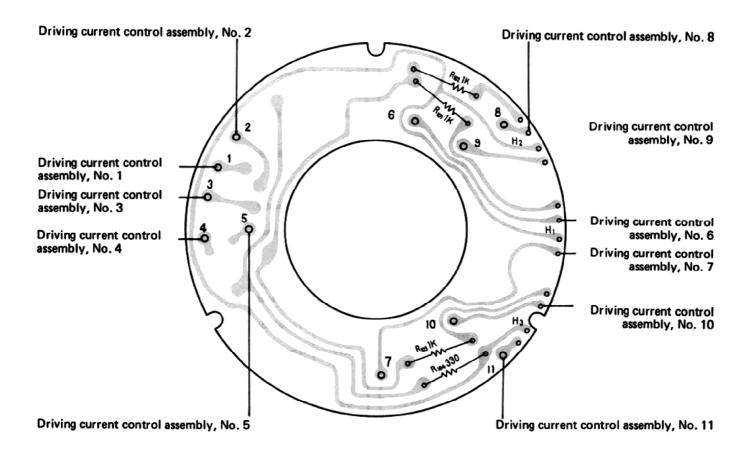
Symbol	Description	Part No.
Q6	Transistor	2SC711-F
l		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q7	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC923-E)
Q8	Transistor	2SA715-C
l		(2SA509-Y,
1		2SB564-L)
Ω9	Transistor	2SC711-F
1		(2SC458-C,
l		2SC945-P1)
Q10	Transistor	2SC711-F
1		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q11	Transistor	2SC711-F
1		(2SC923-E)
Q12	Transistor	2SA715-C
		(2SA509-Y,
ı		2SB564-L.)
Q13	Transistor	2SA733-Q
Q14	Transistor	2SC1000-BL
Q15	Transistor	2SC1000-BL
Q16	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC923-E)
Q17	Transistor	2SC735-Y
Q18	Transistor	2SA733-Q
D1	Diode	IN60
D2	Diode	IN60
D3	Diode	IN60
D4	Varistor	VD1222
D5	Varistor	VD1222
D6	Varistor	VD1124
D7	Varistor	VD1124
D8	Varistor	VD1124
D9	Zener diode	WZ081
D10	Varistor	VD1222
D11	Varistor	VD1124

SEMICONDUCTORS

Symbol	Description	Part No.
Q1	Transistor	29C711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q2	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
		2SC945-P1)
Q3	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC923-E)
04	Transistor	2SA715-C
		(2SA509-Y,
		2SB564-L)
Q5	Transistor	2SC711-F
		(2SC458-C,
	İ	2SC945-P1)

- NOTE:
 Q₁, Q₂, Q₅, Q₆, Q₉, and Q₁₀ should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
 Q₃, Q₇, Q₁₁, and Q₁₀ should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
 D₁, D₂, and D₃ should be 'paired' (PYY-006-0).

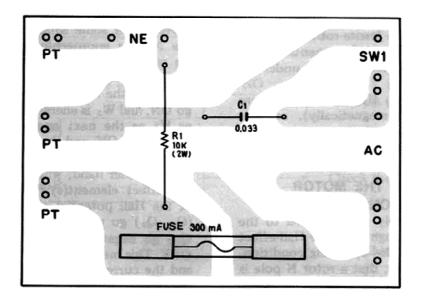
6.4 POSITIONAL DETECTOR ASSEMBLY (PWX-004)



Parts List of Positional Detector Assembly (PWX-004)

Symbol	Description	Part No.
H1	Hall-effect element	PCX-001
H2	Hall-effect element	PCX-001
H3	Hall-effect element	PCX-001
R101	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J
R102	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J
R103	Carbon film resistor 1k	RD%PS 102J
R104	Carbon film resistor 330	RD%PS 331J

6.5 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-816)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-816)

Symbol	Description			Part No.
C1	Myler	0.033		KCE-009
R1	Metal oxide	10k	2W	RS2P 103J
FU	Fuse Fuse clip	300mA		E21-030 K91-006

7. PXM-020 OUTLINE OF OPERATION

7.1 STRUCTURE

The PXM-020 is an external-rotor type DC motor in which Hall-effect elements are used to detect the rotor position, with electronic ON-OFF switching of the current to the motor windings. As shown in Figure 1a, the ferrite rotor is magnetized alternately N and S in 45° segments. Figure 1b shows the three Hall-effect elements under the rotor.

The Hall-effect elements, H_1 , H_2 , and H_3 , are fitted 30° apart (120° magnetically), so that whatever the orientation of the rotor, one of them will experience a Hall potential at a particular time.

7.2 OPERATION OF THE MOTOR (SEE CONNECTION DIAGRAM)

When the electrical supply is connected to the motor, current flows through the three Hall-effect elements, which go into the operating condition. If we assume, at this time, that a rotor N pole is located at the H_1 Hall-effect element position, then the Hall potential developed in H_1 sends the base of Q_1 negative (-) and that of Q_2 positive

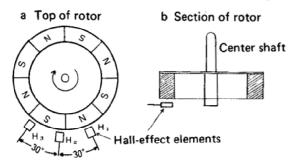


Fig. 1: Relative Locations of Rotor and Hall-Effect Elements

(+). Due to this Hall-effect potential Q2 turns ON, voltage at the Q2 collector drops, the potentail on the base of Q4 drops, and Q4 turns ON. With Q4 ON, the motor drive coil W1 is energized by the collector current, and the rotor begins to move. After some small movement of the rotor, the N pole approaching the Hall-effect element H2 causes Q6 and Q8 to turn ON, and drive coil W3 to be energized. With further movement of the rotor the N pole approaches H3, Q10 and Q12 go ON, and W2 is energized. The first N pole passes H3 as the next one approaches H1, putting Q2 and Q4 ON, and thus the rotation of the rotor is continuously sustained.

On the other hand, when a S pole approaches the Hall-effect element(s) H_1 (H_2 , H_3), the polarity of the Hall potential changes, the base(s) of Q_1 (Q_5 , Q_9) go positive (+), the base(s) of Q_2 (Q_6 , Q_{10}) go negative (—), and so Q_2 (Q_6 , Q_{10}) turn OFF. This means that Q_4 (Q_8 , Q_{12}) also turn OFF and the current ceases to flow in the drive coil(s) W_1 (W_2 , W_3).

7.3 SPEED CONTROL

When no current is flowing through a drive coil (that is when a S pole is approaching the Hall effect element), a voltage proportional to the speed of rotation of the rotor is induced in the drive coil (the same effect as with a generator). This voltage is rectified by the diode(s) D_1 (D_2 , D_3), and the negative potential derived is applied to the base of Q_{14} . Q_{14} and Q_{15} form a differential amplifier circuit, and the standard voltage for 33-1/3 or 45 rpm rotation is applied to the base of Q_{15} . It follows that so long as the rotor is

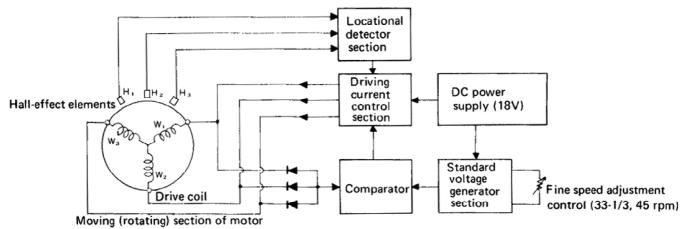


Fig. 2: Block Diagram of the PXM-020

urning at the correct speed (revs), this circuit is balanced. If for any reason the speed of ratation of the rotor exceeds the proper value, the voltage generated in each drive coil will increase.

drop, and the potential on the bases of Q_{13} and Q_{13} rises. As the potential on the base of Q_{13} rises, the collector current drops and this reduces the potential on the base(s) of Q_3 (Q_4 , Q_{11}). This results in a reduction in the current flowing on the base(s) of Q4 (Q8, Q12), so that the collector current(s) of Q_4 (Q_8 , Q_{12}) drop. If the collector current drops, the field strength of the drive coil also drops, the rotor speed drops, and This causes the potential on the base of Q14 to through Q2 (Q6, Q10), and a rise in the potential it returns to the correct speed of rotation.

On the other hand, if the rate of rotation of the rotor drops below its proper value, the process is tor current(s) of Q2 (Q6, Q10) increase, the base potential(s) on Q4 (Q8, Q12) drop, the collector current(s) rise, the magnetic field strength of the precisely the reverse of the above: the voltage across each drive coil drops, and the base potential of Q14 rises. This causes the collector current (Q,, Q,1) and Q2 (Q6, Q10) also rise. As the collecdrive coil(s) increases, and the rotor speed inof Q13 to increase, and the current(s) through Q1 creases to the correct value,

TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

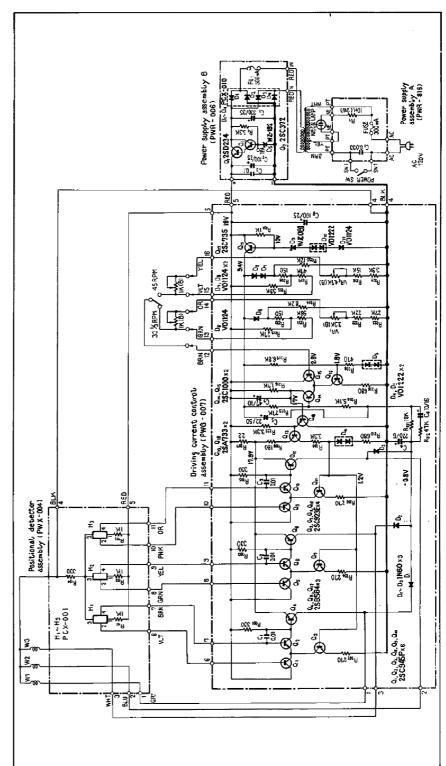
The section which corrects the speed of rotation of the motor as the ambient temperature changes comprises varistors $(D_4, D_5, D_6, D_7, D_8, D_{10}, \Gamma_{11})$ to achieve temperature compensation.

- D₄ compensates Q₃, Q₇, and Q₁₁. If D₄ were a higher current through the drive coils and a (VD1222) is -3.6mV/°C, which ensures that the bases of Q_3 , Q_7 , and Q_{11} do not drop in potential, so that the motor speed will not innot provided, an increase in temperature would base potentials of Q4, Q8, and Q11, and an increase in their collector currents with, in turn corresponding increase in the speed of revolube accompanied by a drop in the V_{B-E} of Q_3 , Q7, and Q11, and an increase in the collector currents. This would result in a drop in the The temperature coefficient of D₄ tion.
- a rise in the base potential of Q_3 , Q_7 , and Q_{11} , increase in Q16 collector current, and a corresponding increase in Q14, Q15, Q18, Q13, with temperature would cause an D₅ compensates Q₁₆. If D₅ were not provided, and an increase in the speed of the motor. an increase in crease.

Dr and Ds (45 rpm) raise the potential at the base of Q₁₅ as the temperature rises, preserving pensation for rotor magnetism. Magnetic field strength drops at -0.18%/°C with an increase in temperature. For this reason, if D6, D7 and Ds are not provided, even at the proper rate of rotation, the voltage generated in the drive coils would drop, because the comparator the balance of Q14 and Q15, and maintaining D₆, D₇ and D₈ provide the temperature comand so the motor speed would. De (33-1/3) would indicate that the speed has dropped proper speed

rises, the speed of the motor also rises. This is Dil for the rise in D9 zener potential and the standard voltage) of Q1. If the standard voltage (WZ081) is a zener diode. The zener temperature coefficient is 0.05%/° C. If Duand Duare zener potential will rise, so that the VB-E of the reason for the compensation by D10 and ture coefficient of D₁₁ (VD1124) is -1.9mV/ as the temperature rises the Q17 drops, raising the emitter potential (the drop in VB-E potential of Q12. The tempera-Die and Die compensate De and provided.

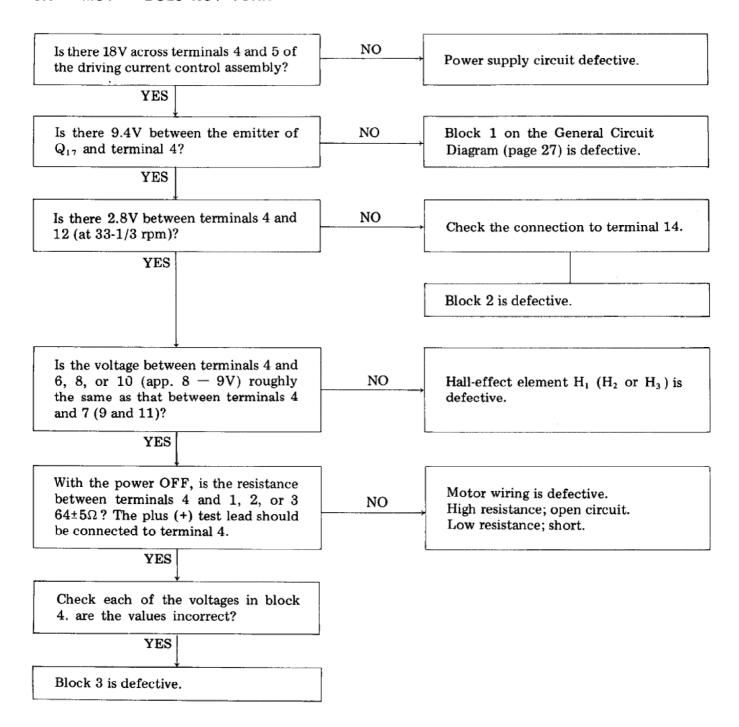
CONNECTION DIAGRAM



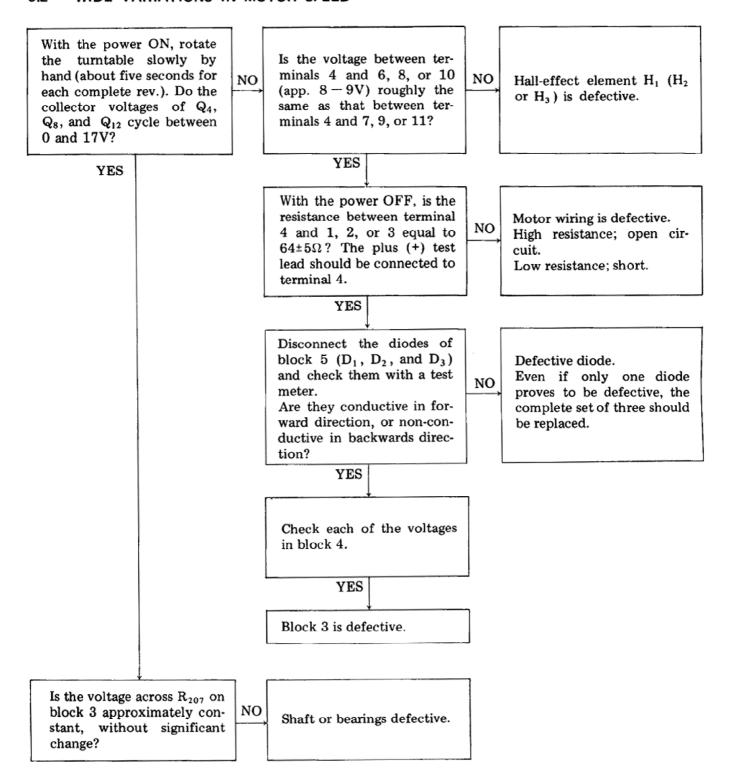
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8. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

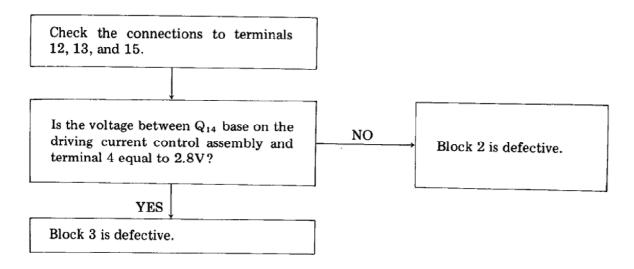
8.1 MOTOR DOES NOT TURN



8.2 WIDE VARIATIONS IN MOTOR SPEED



8.3 MOTOR RACES



9. ADJUSTMENT

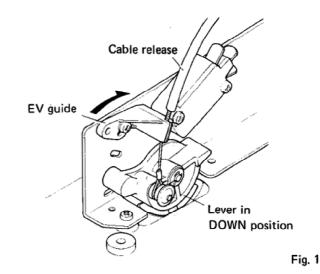
9.1 MOTOR SPEED

When it proves impossible to adjust the fine speed controls to give the correct speeds, the motor may be adjusted as follows.

- 1. Set the fine speed adjustment controls on the stereo turntable to their mechanical centers (approx. in the middle).
- 2. The separate volume-type controls on the P.C. Board PWG-007 are accessible for both 33 and 45 rpm adjustments. Use a small screwdriver to turn these preset controls to give synchronization as indicated by the stroboscopic speed indicator on the record player.
- 3. When even turning the controls fails to give the required adjustment, refer to Connection diagram on page 6, and change R_{223} (33-1/3 rpm) and R_{229} (45 rpm) within the range $1.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ to $5.6 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ before repeating the adjustment.

9.2 ARM ELEVATION

Tonearm elevation is operated by a cable release. If the release stretches due to aging or other reasons, loosen EV guide screw (Fig. 1) and adjust cable release anchor condition. Perform this adjustment with tonearm elevation in DOWN setting. As adjustment standard, EV lever unit (Fig. 2) should tightly contact straight line portion of EV cam. Be sure to confirm operation after adjusting.



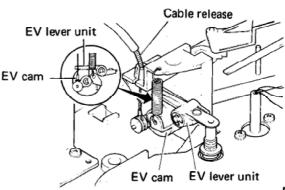


Fig. 2

PL-510A HGT

Additional

Service Manual

This leaflet provides the description of the parts applied only HGT model.

For detailed instructions on adjustments, description, etc., please refer to the Service Manual of PL-510A/KCT, KUT.



10. SPECIFICATIONS (HGT model)

MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor: Turntable Drive: DC servo motor

2

Direct drive

Speed:

Two speeds: 33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm

Wow and flutter:

0.03% (WRMS) or less

S/N:

68dB (DIN B) or more

Turntable platter:

(with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135) 321mm diam. aluminum alloy

Moment of inertia:

240kg-cm² (including rubber mat)

TONEARM

Tonearm type:

Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm

Effective arm length: Tracking error: 221mm_.

Tracking error: Overhang: +3° ~ 1° 15.5mm

Usable cartridge weight:

4g (MIN) ~ 10g (MAX)

(For cartridges weights over 8.5g, attach the sub weight)

SUBFUNCTIONS

Anti-skating force control Plug-in type headshell Oil-damped arm elevator Hinges (Free-adjustable) Lateral balance weight

Fine speed adjusters (33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm: using the stroboscope

for turntable speed adjustment)

ACCESSORIES

1 Headshell Overhang gauge 1 45 rpm adaptor 1 Screwdriver 1 1 Sub weight Cartridge mounting screws 2 Cartridge mounting nuts 2 Cartridge mounting washers 1 Operating instructions

MISCELLANEOUS

Power requirements:

AC 220V, 240V, 50Hz

Power consumption:

7W

Dimensions:

440(W) x 362(D) x 159(H)mm

 $17-5/16(W) \times 14-1/4(D) \times 6-1/4(H)$ in.

Weight:

8kg, 17 lb 10 oz

For Use in United Kingdom only.

Please note:

Models employ 3-conductor mains leads. Please read the following instructions carefully before connecting.

WARNING: THIS APPARATUS MUST BE

EARTHED.

CAUTION 240V: MAINS SUPPLY VOLTAGE

IS FACTORY ADJUSTED

AT 240 VOLTS.

IMPORTANT

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with following code:

Cross and relleve

Green-and-yellow:

Earth Neutral

Blue: Brown:

Live

As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this apparatus may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug proceed as follows.

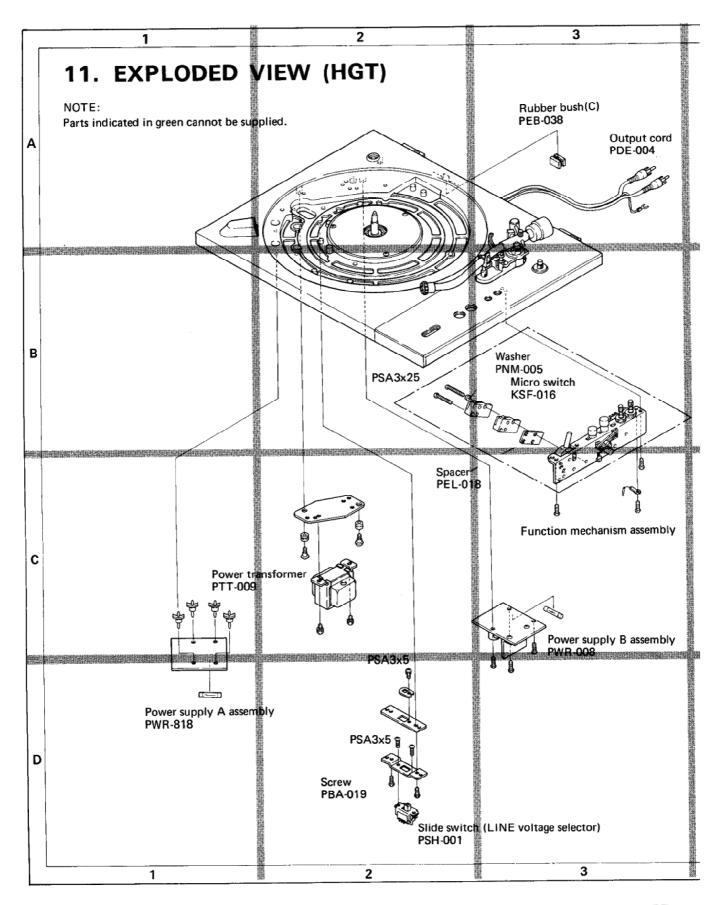
The wire which is coloured green-and-yellow must be connected to the terminal in the plug which is marked by the letter E or by the safety earth symbol $\frac{1}{E}$ or coloured green or green-and-yellow.

The wire which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured blue or black.

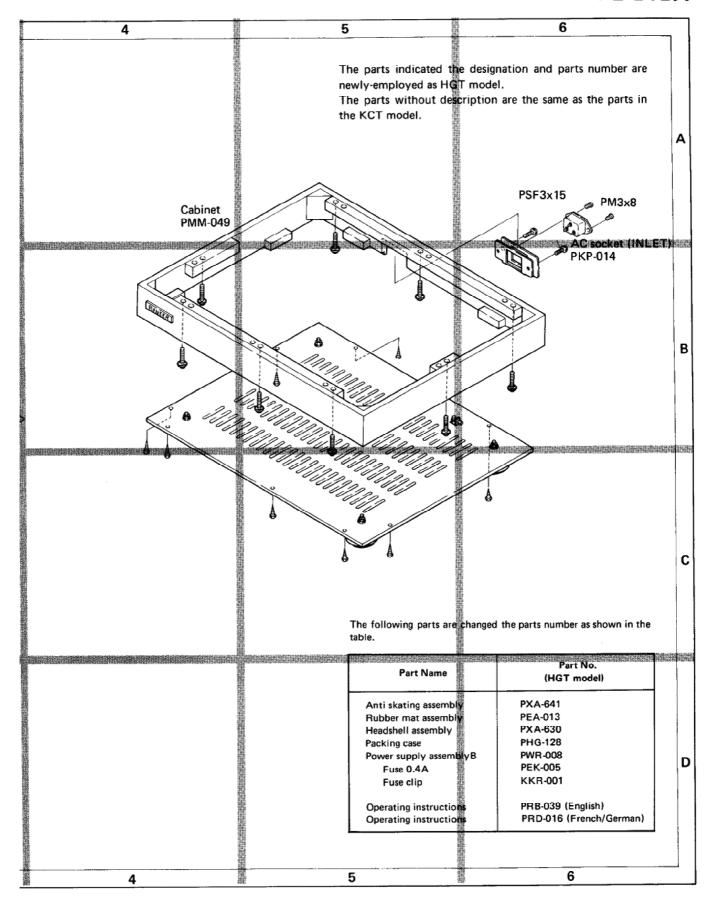
The wire which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured brown or red.

NOTE:

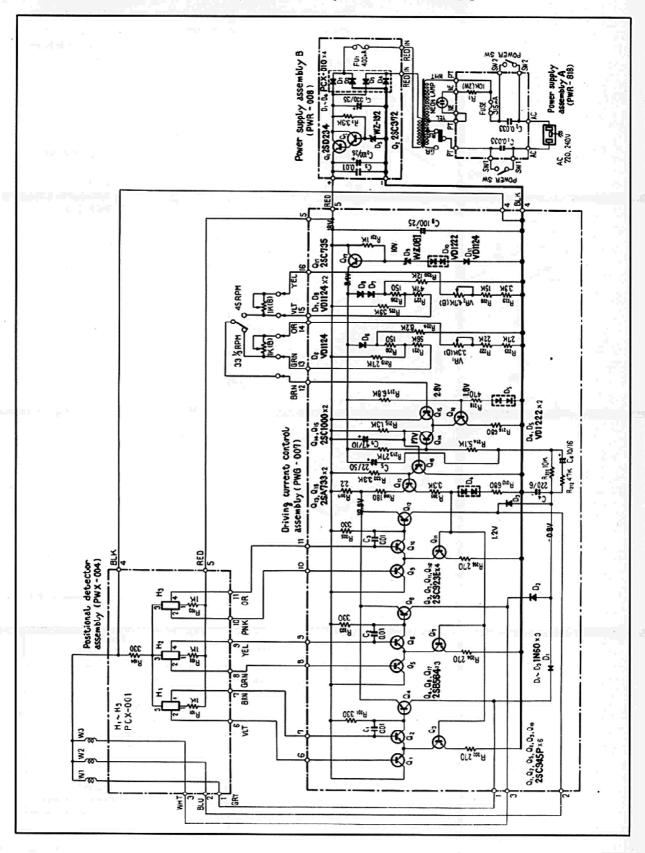
Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.



PL-510A

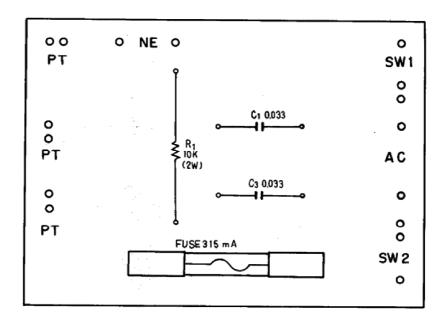


12. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (HGT model)



13. P.C BOARD PATTERN AND PARTS LIST

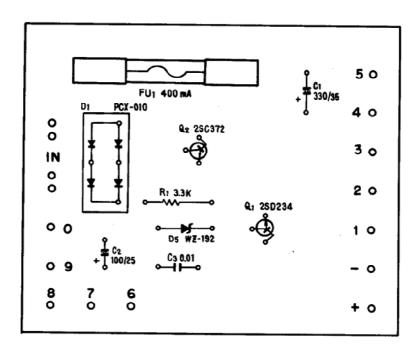
13.1 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-818)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-818)

Symbol	Description			Part No.	
C1	Myler	0.033	250V	PCL-013	
C2	Myler	0.033	250V	PCL-013	
R1	Metal oxide	10k	2W	RS2P 103J	
FU	Fuse Fuse clip	315mA		KEK-008 KKR-001	

13.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-008)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-008)

Symbol	Description			Part No.	
C1	Electrolytic	330	35V	CEA 331P 35	
C2	Electrolytic	100	25V	CEA 101P 25	
C3	Ceramic	0.01	50V	CKDYF 103Z 50	
R1	Carbon film	3.3k		RD%PS 332J	
Q1	Transistor			2SD234	
Q2	Transistor			2SC372	
D1	Diode			PCX-010	
D2	Zener diode			WZ-192	
FU	Fuse	400mA		PEK-005	
	Fuse clip			KKR-001	

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